

REMARKS

The last Office Action has been carefully considered.

It is noted that claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the patent to Boyd in view of the patents to Ewing, et al, and further over the patent to Uuskioski in view of the publication to Keljik.

In the Examiner's opinion the present invention as defined in claim 7 can not be considered as obvious from the combination of the teachings of the references. Also, a drawing correction is required in reply to the Office Action.

As for the objection to the drawing, it is respectfully submitted that the electrically parallel connection is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

In compliance with the Examiner's formal requirements, applicant has amended claim 7, and it is believed that the Examiner's grounds for the formal objection to claim 7 are eliminated.

At the same time, claim 7 has been retained substantially as it was with respect to its subject matter and the new features.

It is respectfully submitted that the present invention as defined in claim 7 clearly and patentably distinguishes from the prior art applied by the Examiner.

The patent to Ewing clearly discloses that (main) winding has at least two winding wires connected parallel to one another. However, it does not disclose a main winding and an auxiliary winding which on the one hand produces different voltages and simultaneously are arranged parallel to one another. Then voltages must be tapped, there is here always the same problem as exists in the patent to Boyd. Because of the series connection (see patent to Ewing as shown in Figure 10 of the patent to Ewing) of the individual parallel portions, the portions through which a small voltage is tapped is unnecessarily with the current which is supplied to the parallel portion, at which the higher voltage is tapped. The drawing of Figure 10 of the patent to Ewing substantially corresponds to the illustration of a branch disclosed in the patent to Boyd, for example C-S2-A-S2-B-S2-C.

It is again respectfully submitted that the patents to Boyd and Ewing does not teach the new features of the present invention. In particular, The patent to Boyd does not teach any parallel connection of the individual windings of one phase. The windings S1,... are windings of separate phases, the individual windings S1A, S1B and S1C are connected within one phase in series, as can be seen from Figures 2, 4 and 6A.

The same is true with respect to the patent to Ewing, as can be seen from Figure 10. A joint star point of the main and auxiliary winding is not known in any of the above mentioned references.

The disadvantage of the series connection is that the electrical currents of the windings S2B and S2C are loaded additionally to the winding S2A, which is not the case in the applicant's invention. In the generator in accordance with the applicant's invention the currents flow only in the corresponding main auxiliary windings and are therefore separately dimensionable. Therefore less losses are produced.

A combination of the patent to Boyd with the patent no to Uskioski will also not lead to the applicant's invention. In the U.S. patent to Boyd an electrical machine is disclosed in Figure 2, in which two different

voltages are provided, which is however not possible in the patent to Uskioski. First in the reference a motor with a swivel-cage rotor is provided. Because of different switching possibilities of the switches S11-S23, during the motor operation always the same voltage of the individual phases L1, L2 and L3 is provided through the windings identified as resistors R11-R33. A hypothetical utilization of this motor as a generator would be provided for even winding numbers and uneven winding numbers (column 2, starting from line 32). With even winding numbers even input voltages are obtained, which is not provided in the applicant's invention in the main claim. With uneven winding numbers (R11, R12, R13) in the individual windings R11, R12, R13, different voltages are obtained, which because of the preswitching to equalizing currents between the individual windings R11, R12, R13 would lead to a very disadvantages additional loading of the windings with additional power loss and heat loss. The inner losses of the generator increase, the efficiency decreases, and finally only a voltage is provided at the switch S11. A transmission of the stator features of this motor is wrong.

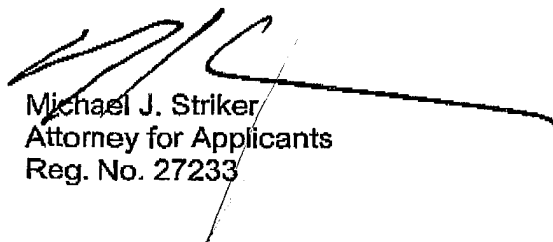
It is therefore believed that claim 7, the broadest claim on file, should be considered as patentably distinguishing over the art and should be allowed.

As for the dependent claims, these claims depend on claim 7, they share its presumably allowable features, and therefore it is respectfully submitted that they should be allowed as well.

Reconsideration and allowance of present application is most respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner require or consider it advisable that the specification, claims and/or drawings be further amended or corrected in formal respects in order to place this case in condition for final allowance, then it is respectfully requested that such amendments or corrections be carried out by Examiner's Amendment, and the case be passed to issue. Any costs involved should be charged to the deposit account of the undersigned (No. 19-4675). Alternatively, should the Examiner feel that a personal discussion might be helpful in advancing this case to allowance, he is invited to telephone the undersigned (at 631-549-4700).

Respectfully submitted,



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Received from <6315490404> at 6/19/02 3:00:51 PM [Eastern Daylight Time]

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JUN 19 2002

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